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as I know it has never been tried in this country on any extended scale, but some experiments made this season by J. D. Husted, of Vineyard, Ga., gave favorable results. He dusted on sulphur twice, three weeks apart, using a bellows, and making the first application when the peaches were half grown. Probably as many as four applications should be made.

On the whole, the best hope of success appears to be offered by the method first outlined, *i. e.*, the prompt and persistent removal of sources of infection by the destruction of all rotting fruit; but the two methods might be combined.

ANOTHER SPHÆROTHECA UPON PHYTOPTUS DISTORTIONS.

By BYRON D. HALSTED.

As an addition to the note in the Journal of Mycology (Vol. 5, No. 1) upon the *Sphaerotheca phytoptophila*, K. & S., found in the buds of the distorted branches of the hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), it may be said that the mature perithecia of the *Sphaerotheca pruinosa*, C. & P., were found in abundance in the malformed inflorescences of the common sumach (*Rhus glabra*), caused by some species of a phytoptus mite. As far as can be learned the ascigerous fruit of this *Sphaerotheca* is rare, although the leaves may frequently be attacked by the mildew and abound in the conidia. What is most interesting is that the fully developed perithecia were found among the abortive flowers as early as the middle of July and at a time when no fruit of this sort need be expected upon the leaves. This is another case of the abnormally developed part of a host being the most favorable for the growth of a parasitic fungus. It is perhaps to be expected that the tissue of a plant rendered more soft and irregular upon the exposed surface would supply the conditions for a vigorous growth of a mildew that is practically superficial. The spores would more easily be held in the niches of the distorted inflorescence and find the proper conditions for a rapid growth. It is also interesting to observe that this is also another *Sphaerotheca*, which genus may have a particular fondness for the distortions of mites. Have other phytoptous growths been found infested with members of the *Erysiphææ*?